

A THESIS
AN ANALYSIS ON REGIONAL DIALECT
IN NAGEKEO LANGUAGE

Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S. Pd)



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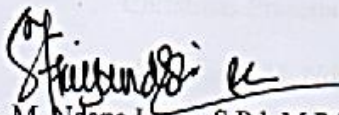
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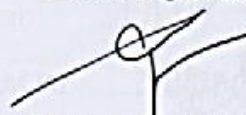
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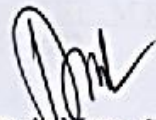
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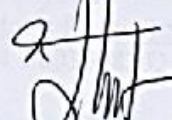
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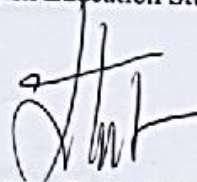
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DECLARATION OF SCIENTIFIC WRITING ORIGINALITY

Here with, I, Nikolaus Busa Eku, declare that

1. This thesis is *the result of my own work* based on the research conducted by the researcher himself and in this thesis has never been submitted by anyone to obtain a degree at any college or educational institution.
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3. I will not mind if this thesis is published by the University of Citra Bangsa Kupang either partially or fully for scientific purpose or non-commercial purpose.
4. My bachelor certificate and my academic title would be taken back if this thesis is a part of plagiarism.

Kupang, September 25th 2020

The researcher



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ABSTRACT

Busa, Nikolaus. 2020. *An Analysis on Regional Dialect InNagekeo Language*. English Study Program Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Citra Bangsa University.
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This research is entitled *An Analysis Dialect In Nagekeo Language*. The research problem are lexical differences of regional dialect in Nagekeo language and how are lexical differences used in sentences where the researcher only focus on lexical different.. The aims of this research are to describe lexical different of regional dialect in ,and the use sentences. The researcher used qualitative method with two instruments. Those are observation and interview. The research subjects of this study are some who can communicate the language and mentalhy healthy. The result of research there are differences on lexical words in Kelimado and Lejo dialect, such as discuss became '*solo ana*' (Kelimado dialect) and '*deri tei*' (Lejo dialect), the word sick became '*laza*' (Kelimado dialect) and '*yo*' (Lejo dialect),etc. The researcher gives suggestion to native speakesr on both society to maintain the regional dialect instead of using Indonesia language.

Key words: *regional dialect,Nagekeo language*

MOTTO



**NO VIRUS CAN STOP GOD'S
PLAN FOR YOUR LIFE**

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

- My lovely mother, Savera Sada and my father Amandus Tue who always give me prayer, love, and support in my life.
- My lovely brothers and sisters, Serilus Seda, Carles Gi, MarselinoWegu, Benediktus Meze, , and Ratna Ito who always give me prayer and support in finishing my study

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Praise to the God Almighty for His grace and love so that the researcher can finish the writing of thesis entitled "An Analysis on Regional Dialect In Nagekeo Language. The purpose of writing this thesis is to provide a written description of the main thoughts and actions that will be taken by the author in taking data in the field or in the completion of this proposal. In addition, the writing of this proposal also has the aims to enrich linguistic studies in the field of morphology and can be used as a reference for further researchers.

The realization of this proposal cannot be separated from the assistance that has been given by various parties, both in the form of guidance, motivation, and support so that everything can be resolved. Therefore, on this occasion the author would like to thank:

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The researcher realizes that there are still many shortcomings in this thesis. Therefore, the researcher expects constructive criticism and suggestions to improve the writing of this thesis. Finally, the researcher hopes that with this thesis, it can help and provide a good and useful picture for the readers and also those with an interest in what I have written.

Kupang, September, 25th 2020

Nikolaus Busa Eku

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LIST OF LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

COM	: Complement
1SG	: First person singular
3SG	: Third person singular
PREP	: Preposition
1PL	: First person plural
V	: Verb
ADV	: Adverb
O	: Object

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

Human life cannot be separated from language. Language identifies someone's identity. Where a person from and how his/her social background can be known from how he/she user language. Language has existed since everything in this world was created. Like the story of how humans named everything on earth and how other people convey what they want to say to others. Does the language just happen? Of course not! Everything that exists around our life happens with a complete process, as well as language. Language is the result of human work. Language formed of human concept and experience, agreed upon jointly by a group with the same background then used by them. Just like states that language as a sound symbol arbitrary which is used by a group of community members to interact and identify themselves. From the definition, we can get that there are 2 functions of language: the first is to interact and the second is to identify themselves. In line with this, the group of community can be identified by looking at their dialect.

Dialect is one of language element, which is used to describe features of grammar and vocabulary as well as aspect of pronunciation. One language may consist of many dialects because it is a language variant. In reality, for example in one regency or island speaking in one language but it does not rule out the possibility that each district or one group of community that inhabits in a particular region has different pronunciation and lexical with other in different region. This is what we call as the regional dialect. The different dialect is very clearly seen from one region to another. One of the factors is the

influence of local language from near region. Another factor is the influence of language from migrants or comers who interact with the local community.

Talking about dialect, we can find a lot of dialects in Nagekeo language. Nagekeo language is a language spoken by people in Nagekeo regency and some villages of boundary region. Nagekeo language is a merger of self-government (*Swapraja*) from Keo and Nage. The areas included in Nage government are Nage Tengah, Nage Tengah Utara, Nage Tengah Selatan, and Nage Utara Timur, whereas the areas included in Keo government are Keo Barat, Keo Tengah and KeoTimur. From the dialect aspect, according to Pita (2016: 25-27), Keo consists of Boawae dialect, Munde dialect, Dhawe dialect, Lape-la dialect, Lapo dialect, Dhereisa dialect, Rendu dialect, Ndora dialect, Jaduro dialect, Kelimado dialect, Kotakeo dialect, Wolowae dialect, and Oja dialect; while Keo consist of Lejo dialect, Aewoe dialect, Kotagana dialect, Kotowuji dialect, Romba dialect, and Riti-woko dialect.

Both of self-government (*Swapraja*) Keo and Nage use the same language that is Nagekeo but we can find the different lexical through dialect within the language. Here, the researcher user Kelimado and Lejo dialect as the representative dialect from Nage and Keo. The reason why the researcher chooses Kelimado dialect and Lejo dialect is because if it is seen from the regional Geography, these two villages are really close. They are different from dialect but they are same in the language spoken. That is Nagekeo language. For example like the word 'rain'. In Kelimado dialect uttered as 'uza' while in Lejo dialect uttered as 'ura'. There is different middle sound in that vocab /z/ and /r/. We can also find a very different lexical like the word 'play'. In Kelimado dialect uttered as 'dhega', while in Lejo is 'yenge'. That is different but the same meaning.

Actually Nagekeo language has a variety of utterances. The variety later becomes the results of various different lexical between one region to another. This background became an important consideration to the researcher to conduct a research about lexical differences of regional dialects in Nagekeo language and how the lexical comes in a sentence under the title ‘**An Analysis on Regional Dialect in Nagekeo Language.**’

B. Research Problem

As the researcher has evidence in the background above, there are 2 main problems dealing with this study. The problems are as follows:

1. What are the lexical differences of regional dialect found in Nagekeo language through Kelimado dialect and Lejo dialect?
2. How are the lexical differences of regional dialect in Nagekeo language used in sentence through Kelimado dialect and Leja dialect?

C. Aims and Benefits

1. Aims

The specific aims in this research were to find out the answer of those research problems previous stated. The aims are as follows:

- a. To identify the lexical differences of regional dialect in Nagekeo language through Kelimado dialect and Lejo dialect.
- b. To describe the lexical differences of regional dialect in Nagekeo language through Kelimado dialect and Lejo dialect used in sentences.

2. Benefits

a. Theoretical Benefits

The benefits of this research are through Wardhaugh's theory. This research can prove the existence of lexical variations or lexical differences as a result of regional dialects in Nagekeo language

b. Practical Benefits

- 1) This research attempts to pay special attention to the language of small areas in Nagekeo regency in an effort to document in the form of scientific writing.
- 2) This research helps the Nagekeo community to recognize the characteristics of dialects within Nagekeo language, so speakers can choose and use accordingly with the realm of conversation, the language or dialect background of the opponent, and certain communication goals.

D. Scope of Writing

According to Yule (2010: 240 - 241), in the study of dialectology there are three different elements linguistics in regional dialect, namely pronunciation, vocabulary, and syntax but in this research ,reviewed by looking at vocabulary variations only.

Nagekeo language has 22 dialects. In this research, the objects to be studied are Kelimado dialects in Kelimado village and Lejo dialect in Lejo village .The selection of the research place is based in linguistic situations and these villages are geographically located different, but really close.

E. Definition of Terms

1. Analysis

Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2008) defines analysis as a detailed examination of the elements or structure of something. It means analysis is the process to simplify something by examining its part and in this part the researcher uses analysis as the ways to know lexical differences of regional dialect in Nagekeo language.

2. Regional Dialects

Wardhaugh (2015: 38) draws the regional dialect as a variety of language belongs to a region that is maintained for generation to generation so the dialect obviously different one to another region. The variation can be in the form of pronunciation, syntax, and word selection or lexical. In this case, regional dialect is a variety of language that occurs in every region in Nagekeo language.

3. Nagekeo Language

Pita (2016: 25-27) explains that Nagekeo language is a language that has more than 22 dialects, 8 sub-dialects and 2 contrast in speech. It gets a lot of interferences from the other languages such as Ngada and Ende language. This is because Nagekeo is located between Ngada regency and Ende regency. It is used by people from 7 sub-districts that inhabit in the Nagekeo regency itself such as Aesesa, Aesesa Selatan, Keo, Keo Tengah, Boawae, Nangaroro and Mauponggo.

F. Organization of Writing

Chapter I presents the research foundation including background, research problem, aims and benefits, scope of writing, definition of terms, and organization of writing. The keys of comprehending this research are providing in this chapter.

To keep both research's validity and reliability, in chapter II, the researcher provides knowledge related to the topic. In this chapter, the researcher provides concept and theory and also related research. Those are taken from reliable linguist around the world.

In chapter III, there will be research design, location and schedule, research subject, research instruments, data collecting technique, and data analysis technique. Many data that needed by the researcher are collected and analyzed in this part. The suitable instruments and technique give a lot of objective views in gaining the data required.

Chapter IV deals with the research findings and discussion about the lexical differences of regional dialect through Lejo and Kelimado dialect and how those used in sentence.

Chapter V is the last chapter, it presents the conclusion and suggestion that concern with the conclusion of the research finding made by researcher.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED OF LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the literature that will be focused on the concepts underlying this study. The ideas are divided into the following sub-title review of concepts and the theoretical background and also the review of the previous study. The understanding of these general ideas and theories will be helpful in comprehending the next discussing.

A. Concept and Theory

1. Dialectology

Yule (2010: 239) states that dialectology is a study of dialect which is used to distinguish between two different dialects of the same language (whose speakers can usually understand each other) and two different languages (whose speakers cannot usually understand each other). This is not the only, or the most reliable, way of identifying dialects, but it is helpful in establishing the fact that each different dialects, like each language, is equally worthy of analysis. It is important to recognize, from a linguistic point of view, that none of the varieties of a language is inherently better than any other. They are simply different.

From a social point of view, however, some varieties do become more prestigious. In fact, the variety that develops as the standard language has usually become one socially prestigious dialect, originally associated with a center of economic and political power (e.g London for British English and Paris for French). Yet, there always continue to be other varieties of a language spoken in different regions.

Either linguistic factors or external factors greatly determine the growth and development of the dialect. Natural conditions, for example, affect the movement of local people, whether to make it easier for people to communicate with the outside world or reduce that possibility. In line with the limitations of nature, it can also be seen in political boundaries which become one of the means for language exchange. Similarly, the economy, way of life and so on, are also reflected in the dialect in question. In addition, the various dialects occur mainly due to the relationship and excellence of the languages carried when there is a migration, invasion/ attack or colonialism.

a. Regional Dialect

Geography dialect is a branch of dialectology that studies the relationships contained in various languages by relying on a unit of space or a place for the realization of these varieties. Regional dialect or geographical dialect simply is a dialect spoken by people in different region or area. Each variety of languages is used in a particular area, and gradually formed different elements of linguistics, as in pronunciation, grammar, and the meaning system, and each variety uses one particular form (Yule.2010). At the dialect level, the difference in the outline can be divided into three types are follows:

1) Pronunciation

We recognize that the sentence *You don't know what you're talking about* will generally look the same whether spoken with an American accent or a Scottish accent. Both speakers will be using forms associated with Standard

English, but have different pronunciation. However, this next sentence –*Ye dinnae ken whit erhaverin' aboot*– has the same meaning as the first, but has been written out in an approximation of what a person who speaks one dialect of Scottish English might say. There are differences in pronunciation (e.g. *whit*, *aboot*).

2) Vocabulary or lexical

From the example above, there is not only different pronunciation, but also different of vocabulary or lexical (e.g. *ken*, *haverin'*). Difference in lexical are often easily recognized.

3) Syntax or grammatical construction

The syntax different of sentence above is in the word *dinnae* (don't know). Dialect variation in the meaning of grammatical constructions is less frequently documented. In the following example from Trudgill (*in* Yule, 2010: 241) two British English speaking visitors (B and C) and a local Irish English speaker (A) are involved in a conversation in Donegal, Ireland.

A: *How long are youse here?*

B: *Till after Easter.*

(Speaker A looks puzzled.)

C: *We came on Sunday.*

A: *Ah. Youere a while then.*

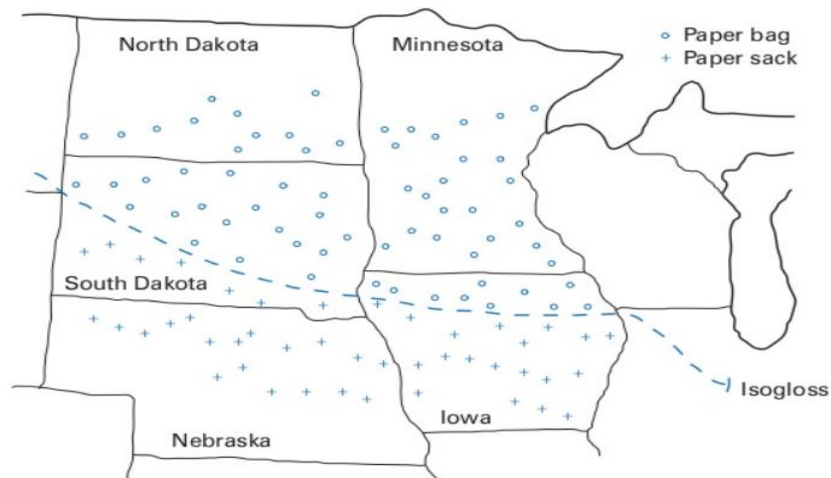
It seems that the construction *How long are youhere?*, referring to past time. Speaker B, however, answers as if the question was referring to future time (“How long are you going to be here?”). When speaker C answers with a past

time response (*We came on Sunday*), speaker A acknowledges it repeats his use of a present tense (*You here*) to refer to past time. Note that the dialect form *you* (“you” plural) seems to be understood by visitors though it is unlikely to be part of their own dialect.

b. Isoglosses and Dialect Boundaries

One of the aims of this type is to find a number of significant differences in the speech of those living in different areas and to be able to chart where the boundaries are, in dialect terms, between those areas. If it is found, for example, that the vast majority of informants in one area say they carry things home from the store in a *paper bag* while the major in another area say they use a *paper sack*, then it is usually possible to draw a line across a map separating the two areas, as shown on the accompanying illustration. This line is called an isogloss and represents a boundary between the areas with regard to that one particular linguistic item.

If a very similar distribution is found for another two items, such as a preference for *pail* to the north and *bucket* to the south, then another isogloss, probably overlapping the first, can be drawn on the map. When a number of isogloss come together in this way, a more solid line, indicating a dialect boundary, can be drawn.



Picture 01 Map of Dialect boundary

In the accompanying illustration, a small circle indicates where *paper bag* was used and a plus sign shows where *paper sack* was used. The broken line between the two areas represents an isogloss that roughly coincides with lines separating several other linguistic features Yule, (2010: 250). Using this dialect boundary information, we find that in the Upper Midwest of the USA there is a Northern dialect area that includes Minnesota, North Dakota, most of South Dakota and Northern Iowa. The rest of Iowa and Nebraska show characteristics of the Midland dialect. Some of the noticeable pronunciation and vocabulary differences are illustrated here.

	("taught")	("roof")	("creek")	("greasy")	
Northern	[ɔ]	[ʊ]	[ī]	[ʃ]	
Midland	[ʊ]	[ʊ]	[i]	[ʒ]	
Northern	paper bag	pail	kerosene	slippery	get sick
Midland	paper sack	bucket	coal oil	slick	take sick

So, if an American English (male) speaker pronounces the word *greasy* as {grizi} and asks for a *bucket* to carry water, then he is not likely to have grown up and spent most of his life in Minnesota.

c. The dialect continuum

Another note of caution is required with regard to dialect boundaries. The drawing of isoglosses and dialect boundaries is quite useful in establishing a broad view of regional dialects, but it tends to obscure the fact that, at most dialect boundary areas, one dialect or language variety merges into another. Regional variation as existing along a dialect continuum is rather than as having sharp breaks from one region to the next.

A very similar type of continuum can occur with related languages existing on either side of a political border. For example when we travel from Holland into Germany, we will find concentrations of Dutch speakers giving way to areas near the border where “Dutch” may sound more like “Deutsch” because the Dutch dialect and German dialects are less clearly differentiated. Then, when we travel into Germany greater concentrations of distinctly German speakers occur.

B. Related Study

In this research, the researcher will take two related researches used as the reference. They are coming from Ema Deviana and Eva Dwi Wijayanti.

The first research comes from Ema Deviana (2012). Her study is entitled “A Study of Dialect Difference Between Javanese Surabaya and Madiun Used in Traditional Market in East Java.” Javanese language is the language used by some parts of regional in Java, especially East Java. Two of them are Surabaya and Madiun. The societies use Javanese language to

communicate with others in their daily activity. However, they differ in terms of their vocabulary and pronunciation. It is known as Surabaya and Madiun's dialect. Those differentiations make the researcher interested to take it as her theme of research. This study is focusing on the differentiation of vocabulary and pronunciation between Surabaya and Madiun.

The instruments used in this study were observation and documentation. The researcher did was observation to know the condition of the subject in their daily activity. Besides, the researcher also used documentation as the instrument because the researcher collected the data by using the script of the record taken from recording. Then, the researcher analyzed the data and classified the data based on the research problems.

The results of this study showed that there were fifteen vocabularies which were indicated the differentiation between Surabaya and Madiun societies. The vocabularies included into some parts of speech. They were verb, adjective, adverb, preposition and noun. Besides, there were thirteen pronunciations which were indicated the differentiation between Surabaya and Madiun societies. The differentiation was in same letters, most of them were vowel. The equation of this research is to jointly examine different dialect and lexical.

The second related research done by Eva DwiWijayanti (2016), entitled "variasiDialekBahasaBawean Di Wilayah PulauBaweanKabupatenGresik :kajianDialektologi. In her research she tried to classify and describe about the dialect Bawean. This study aims to describe the differences in phonological and lexical dialects of the Bawean language, and to describe the Bawean language dialect mapping in the Bawean Island Region of Gresik Regency. The research method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. The data collection method used is the skillful method using face-to-face techniques and methods refer

to the technique of referring to capable conversations, recording and recording techniques, and using cross check data techniques. In this study it was found that the words used by the people of Bawean Island are not much different from the words in the Madurese language, although there is one observation point whose words use Javanese, and there are several words which are typical Bawean dialects. Bawean Island which has two sub-districts, namely Sangkapura District and Tambak District, both have distinctive language characteristics. Daun and Suwari Villages are located in SangkapuraSubdistrict and will have different language dialects with Kepuhteluk Village and Diponggo Village located in Tambak District. Therefore, it is very clear that geographical conditions and cultural background are the main factors that influence the growing dialect in each region.

The equation of this research is to jointly examine different dialect and lexical, the previous researcher focused on lexical and pronunciation. However researcher, only focuses on different lexical between one regional and others.

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This item presents what design had been used in conducting the research. The researcher used qualitative research to focus on understanding linguistic phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in the research. In this case the phenomenon is all communication or expression.

The researcher had used descriptive design in this research because this study would be explained in descriptive way. It means that it did not need formula or number to calculate the data. This research also did not need to give the treatment to the object of the research. Then, the researcher observed and described the phenomena as in the fact as clear as possible without manipulation. Therefore, the appropriate design had been used in conducting this research was descriptive research.

Study of language cannot be done at certain times only. Every second the language will definitely be used therefore every second even the researcher must observe as far as the data needed. When conducting research, the researcher had become the participant-observer whereby the researcher was fully engaged with the informants. While there was full interaction with informants, it made them did not know that the researcher was going to a research. This would be easy to get the data and the quality of the data would be pure and it was not bias.

B. Location and Schedule

The research about Nagekeo language had been done in Nagekeo regency Kelimado and Lejo village of East Nusa Tenggara. In order for this research to be in line with what was expected and did not waste too much time, the researcher only conducted in some place in Nagekeo regency.

C Research Subject

The subject of this research was native speaker, in this case is Nagekeo language itself. Dialectology research needs many informants and the opinion about linguist does not only rely on one informant only because some informants will give more objective pictures of local linguistic situation. Not only they who can communicate the language but also the linguist or at least the people who really know the language in order to explain how about dialect, and conversion come to Nagekeo language. Therefore, the point is researcher needed the people who can communicate the language, understand how the process occurs, and obviously they who are mentally healthy.

D. Research Instrument

Research instruments were tools in collecting the data needed. Thus, to know the validity of the study, researcher needed more than one research instruments. The researcher had used two instruments according to Aryet.al (2010: 431- 443) they are:

1. Observation

An observation is a mean of measuring what the observer hears, sees, and thinks when collecting the data. During the research, researcher used notes taking. Researcher used note taking to prepare the possibility of losing the relevant data during the implementation of action. Descriptive note taking here included dialogue reconstruction

and reflective observer personal notes in form of transcription. Beside notes taking, the researcher also used observation guideline. Another tools used was audio recorder. Here, the researcher used cellular phone to record all the communication needed. In form video without telling that the researcher was going to have an observation

2. Interview

Interview is a method of data with the question and answer unilateral and done in a systematic and based on the research objectives. In general, two people to be physically present in the process of question and answer.

In doing interview, researcher also became the key instrument, it was called “Human instrument”. Human instrument was very important in this kind of research. Researcher should have ability or skill in doing the interpretation. In this case, the researcher explored the data with the reflective observer personal notes. Here, researcher used personal reflexive method. Another tools had been used is audio recorder. Here, the researcher used cellular phone to record all the communication needed.

E. Data Collecting Technique

Data is the important thing in a research. The researcher chose the suitable method in order to find qualified data. In this research, the researcher had used three steps in collecting data:

1. Observation

The qualitative researcher's goal is a complete description of interaction in a specific setting rather than a numeric summary of occurrence or duration of observed interactions. Ary et.al (2010: 431) said that qualitative observations rely on narrative or

words to describe the setting, the behaviors, and the interactions. The goal is to understand complex interactions in natural settings.

In observation, the researcher had chosen an observation site whereby the researcher should seek to gain access to a particular site or group of people in which the topic of interest could be studied. After gaining the access, the researcher will be the participant-observer, whereby the researcher was fully engaged with the participants. The researcher was more of a friend than a third party. Here, even though the researcher acted as a participant but the subject knew the researcher was an observer so the researcher would be easy to ask or give stimulus in order to the subject gave the needed information.

2. Interview.

Ary et.al (2010: 438) said that interviews are used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words. The researcher used the semi- or partially structured interview, in which as Ary et.al (2010: 438) said that the area of interest is chosen and questions are formulated but the interviewer may modify the format or questions during the interview process. One characteristic that all qualitative interview formats share is that the questions are typically open ended (cannot be answered with a 'yes' or 'no' or simple response) and the questions are designed to reveal what is important to understand about the phenomenon under study.

F. Data Analysis Technique

In this research the data analysis technique used is the observation technique, with the following steps:

1. The data of audio recording using phone would be transcribed

2. Transcription of audio recording would be selected in order to get the transcription of the conversation between the informant and the researcher
3. Classifying the types of Lexical
4. Analyzing recording data by grouping recording data and informant
5. Making conclusion

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Finding

In this part, the researcher present the data obtained from the observation and interview from the informants. They are Kelimado native speaker and Lejo native speakers. The data can be seen clearly in the explanation below.

1. Lexical differences of regional dialect found in Nagekeo language through Kelimado and Lejo dialects.

Here the researcher presents 31 words that have different Lexical even they are still in one or the same language Nagekeo. The data will be presented as follow

Table 4.1 Leksikon differences of Lejo and Kelimado dialects

No	Words		English Translation	Class of Word
	Lejo Dialect	Kelimado Dialect		
1	<i>Deritei</i>	<i>Solo ana</i>	Discuss	Verb
2	<i>Tuthuraka</i>	<i>Pedheubha</i>	Cook	Verb
3	<i>Dhoge</i>	<i>Doko</i>	Mortar	Noun
4	<i>Yenge</i>	<i>Dhegha</i>	Play	Verb
5	<i>Tendo</i>	<i>Pase</i>	Plant	Verb
6	<i>Eturea</i>	<i>Zeanika</i>	Rice	Noun
7	<i>Ico</i>	<i>Gula</i>	See	Verb
8	<i>Wengirua</i>	<i>Zuamai</i>	The day after	Adverb

			tomorrow	
9	<i>Supu</i>	<i>Toda</i>	Tell	Verb
10	<i>Reke</i>	<i>Keze</i>	Wait	Verb
11	<i>Rio</i>	<i>Dhamo</i>	Take a shower	Verb
12	<i>Rose</i>	<i>Tala</i>	Sweet potato	Noun
13	<i>Dheke</i>	<i>Mata kobe</i>	Mouse	Noun
14	<i>Topo</i>	<i>Fadhi</i>	Cleaver	Noun
15	<i>Kote</i>	<i>Oba</i>	Cloth	Noun
16	<i>La'a</i>	<i>Bana</i>	Walk	Verb
17	<i>Yo</i>	<i>Laza</i>	Sick	Adjective
18	<i>Daya</i>	<i>Da</i>	Light	Adjective
19	<i>Lelu</i>	<i>Bhena</i>	Yarn	Noun
20	<i>Koro</i>	<i>Ko</i>	Chilli	Noun
21	<i>Eru</i>	<i>Nade</i>	Sleep	Verb
22	<i>Yobhotana</i>	<i>Bueawu</i>	Peanuts	Noun
23	<i>Tambi</i>	<i>Taka</i>	Hoe	Noun
24	<i>Jara</i>	<i>Ja</i>	Horse	Noun
25	<i>Bheka</i>	<i>Peja</i>	Put	Verb
26	<i>Sedho</i>	<i>Sege</i>	Flat basket	Noun
27	<i>Yongo</i>	<i>Usa</i>	Goat	Noun
28	<i>Kamba</i>	<i>Bhada</i>	Buffalo	Noun
29	<i>Seru</i>	<i>Solo</i>	Say	Verb
30	<i>Nua</i>	<i>Ola</i>	Village	Noun

31	<i>Rore</i>	<i>Poga</i>	Slaugh	Verb
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From the table, there are 13 words are verbs, 15 words are nouns, 1 word is adverb, and 2 words are adjective. Lexical differences occur not only in 1 class of word but also another word of class. Based on interview and observation, adverb and adjective were rarely found in the both of dialects. The more lexical differences occurs in verb and noun. Even though the both village are in different subdistrict but geographically, Mulakoli is beside Natasule village or in the other word, Mulakoli and Natasule located in the boundaries area of Bo'awae (Mulakoli) and Ma'uponggo (Natasule) subdistrict, however, almost the whole dialect of the both village are the same.

2. Lexical differences of regional dialect in Nagekeo language used in sentences.

Here the researcher present and described how the lexical differences used in sentence.

The data will be presented as follow.

(1) *Ngao deri tei ne imu dewelera*

1SG discuss COM 3SG today

'I discuss with her/him today'

2: *Nga'o solo ana ne imudeweleza*

1SG discuss COM 3SG today

'I discuss with her/him today'

(2) 1: *Kami dheo dhoge mena nua*

1PL bring mortar PREP village

‘ We bring mortar to village’

2: *Kami dheo doko mena ola*

1PL bring mortar PREP village

‘ We bring mortar to village’

(3) 1: *Bapak se’a nuka dia ola zua mai*

Father come here 3SG village the day after tomorrow

‘ Father comes here (to village) the day after tomorrow’

2: *Bapak se’a nuka dia ola zua mai*

Father come here 3sG village the day after tomorrow

‘Father comes here (to village) the day after tomorrow’

(4) 1: *Tema kami ulu yo genaúra*

we head sick exposed to rain

‘All of us are headache (because) exposed to rain’

2: *Tema kami ulu laza gena uza*

we head sick exposed to rain

‘All of us are headache (because) exposed to rain’

In sentences above, the researcher describes how the lexical differences used in sentences, it can be seen clearly that in Lejo dialect has different lexical from Kelimado dialect. For example:

1. The sentences above show the differences of verb from two dialects, even they have different verb but they have same meaning. Data (a) *deri tei* in lejo dialect, it changes into *solo ana* in Kelimado dialect. *Deritei* and *solo ana* stand for verb, which means "discuss". *Dewe lera* in Lejo dialect, it changes into *dewe leza* in Kelimado dialect. *Dewe leza* and *dewe lera* are also verb which means today. In sentence 1a shows that *ngao,o* is to determine first person singular, *der itei* means discuss, *ne* is the complement of the sentence, *imu* is to determine third person singular and *dewe lera* is adverb of time which means "today".
2. Based in example of 2.(a)and(b) they show different of lexical meaning from two dialects, those verbs are *doghe* from Lejo dialect and *dokho* from kelimado dialect. Data (a) *dhoge* in Lejo dialect, it changes into *dhoko* in Kelimado dialect. *Dhoghe* and *Dhoko* still have the same meaning (lesung), which means "mortar". *Dhoghe* and *Doko* stand for noun. In sentence 2a *kami* is to determine first person plural, *dheo* which means "bring", *doghe* which mean mortar, *mena* is the preposition, *nuaw* which mean "village".
3. The examples 3(a) and(b) is describe lexical different of verb from two dialects, they are *wengi rua* from lejo dialect and *zuamai* from kelimado dialect. Those verbs above even have lexical different but they have the same

meaning “as the day after tomorrow”. Ema which means father, *se’a* which means “coming”, *nuka dia* which means here, *nuawhich* means “village”, *wengi rua* and *zua mai* which means “the day after tomorrow”.

4. Based on those examples above 4(a) and 4(b) are used to describe about the uniqueness of two dialects ,they are Lejo dialect and Kelimado dialect. Local people in Lejo dialect use *yo*, but local people in kelimado use *laza*. Those verbs *yo* and *laza* have lexical different but have same meaning as “sick”. *Tema kami* its means “we”,*ulu* its means head,*yo* and *laza* which means “sick”,*genaaura* which means expose to the rain.

Data *wengi rua* in lejodialect changes into *zuamai* in Kelimado dialect.*wengi rua* and *zua mai* still have same meaning(lusa) *wengi rua* and *zua mai* stand for adverb.

B. Discussion

In this topic the researcher served the analysis data in order to answer the issues about the lexical differences of regional dialect in Kelimado and Lejo dialect and here, the researcher described how the lexical differences made in the sentence.

The following table is the sample of lexical differences between Lejo and Kelimado dialect

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Table 4.1 The Sample of Lexical Differences Between Kelimado and Lejo Dialect

No	Word		English Translation	Class of Word
	Lejo Dialect	Kelimado Dialect		
1	<i>Bheka</i>	<i>Peja</i>	Put	Verb
2	<i>Seru</i>	<i>Solo</i>	Say	Verb
3	<i>Rio</i>	<i>Dhamo</i>	Take a shower	Verb
4	<i>La'a</i>	<i>Bana</i>	Walk	Adjective

From the table above, it can be seen clearly that in Lejo dialect has different lexical from Kelimado dialect. For example, lexical *Bheka* in Lejo dialect changes into *peja* in Kelimado dialect, lexical *rio* in Lejo Dialect changes into *dhamo* in Kelimado dialect, lexical *rio* in Lejo dialect changes into *dhamo* in Kelimado dialect. For lexical *la'a* and *bana* has slightly different sound in the word but same meaning.

The researcher analyzed the data mostly show significant lexical differences in Lejo compare to Kelimado dialect. These lexical differences enrich the uniqueness of Nagekeo language. It makes this local language is known for its own characteristics. Moreover, it adds the complexity of Nagekeo in lexical study.

From the word above show the differences of verb from two dialect, even the have different verb but have same meaning. Data (1) *bheka* in Lejo dialect, it changes into *peja* in Kelimado dialect. *Bheka* and *peja* stand for verb, which means *put*. Data (2) *seru* in lejo dialect, it changes into *solo* in kelimado dialect, which means say. Those verbs above event have lexical different but have the same meaning. The examples (3) is describe lexical different of verb from two dialects, they are *rio* from lejo dialect and *dhamo* from

kelimado dialect which means take a bath. Based on those examples above data (4) *La'a* and *bana* which means walk. *La'a* and *bana* stand adjectives.

4.2 Lexical differences of regional dialect in Nagekeo language used in asentences

1.a. *Bapak bheka buku wawo lemari*

Father put a book at the top cupboard

b. *Bapak peja buku wawo lemari*

‘ Father put a book at the top cupboard’

2. a. *Ngao deritei ne imu mena mena ola*

I discuss with her in the village

b. *Ngao solo ana ne imumenaola*

‘ I discuss with her in the village’

3.a *kami rio mena air panas in Soa*

We take a shower hot water in soa

Kami dhamo mena air panas di soa

‘ We take a shower hot water in soa’

In sentences above, the researcher describes how the lexical differences used in sentences, it can be seen clearly that in Lejo dialect has different lexical from Kelimado dialect:

1. The data (a1) and (b) described lexical differences of verbs from two dialect. The verb *bheka* from Lejo dialect and *peja* from Kelimado dialect. Those verbs have lexical different but they have the same meaning as “put.” In Kelimado dialect, the

verb *bheka* comes after subject. The sentence construction of the data (a1) is Subject *Nga'o* + Verb *bheka* + Object *buku* + Adverb of place *lemari* therefore the pattern construction will be as following (S+V+O+ADV).

Moreover, the data (b) showed that the verb *peja* comes after the Subject and it occurs before the Object *buku* and Adverb of place *Lemari*. Therefore the sentence construction of the data (b) is (S+V+O+ADV) based on the explanation above the researcher concludes that the verb *bheka* from Lejo dialect and the verb *Peja* from the Kelimado dialect have the same construction when those verbs are used in the positive sentences.

2. From the sentences above show the differences of verb from two dialect, even they have different verb but they have same meaning. Data (a2) *deritei* in Lejo dialect, it changes into *solo ana* in Kelimado dialect. *Deritei* and *solo ana* stand for verb, which means discuss. The sentence construction of data (a2) is a subject *Bapak* + Verb *deri* *tei* + object *imu* + Adv of place *mena ola* therefore the pattern construction will be as following (S+V+O+Adv of place). Moreover the data (b2) show the verb *solo ana* comes after subject and it occurs before the object *imu* and adv of place *mena ola*. Therefore the sentence construction the data (b2) (S+V+O+Adv of place). From the explanation above the researcher concluded that the verb *deri tei* and *solo ana* are from Kelimado and Lejo dialect which have the same construction when those verbs are used in the positive sentence.
3. Based on those examples above 3a and 3b are used to describe about the uniqueness of two dialects, they are Lejo dialect and Kelimado dialect. Local people in Lejo dialect use *rio*, but local people in Kelimado dialect use *dhamo*. Those verbs *rio* and

dhamo have lexical different but have same meaning as take a shower. The sentence construction of data (3a) is a subject *kami*+verb *dhamo*+ Adv of place *mena soa*. Therefore the pattern construction will be as following (S+ v + Adv of place) moreover the data (b3) shows that verb *rio* comes after subject and before the verb *dhamo* and Adv of place *mena Soa*. Therefore the sentence construction from the data (b3) is (S+v+ Adv of place).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the present study and offers suggestion for further research. The conclusion is summed in this chapter based on the data findings and the discussion.

A. Conclusion

1. Every language has each variation, one of which is dialect. Like the other language, Nagekeo has some dialect and sub dialect. Dialect can be divided into 2 types, there are social dialect and regional dialect. The researcher only focused the study toward regional dialect, where the it occurs because of the geography located. One of regional dialect is lexical dialect. The researcher found the differences lexical occur such as: in verb is *deritei* in Lejo and *solo ana* in Kelimado means ‘discuss’; in noun is *dhoge* in Lejo and *doko* in Kelimado means ‘mortar’; in adverb is *weng irua* in Lejo and *zuamai* in Kelimado means ‘the day after tomorrow’; in adjective is *yo* in Lejo and *laza* in Kelimado means ‘sick’.
2. When the lexical in a sentence, those will be (1a) in Lejo: *Nga’o deri tei n e imu dewe lera*, means i discuss with her/him today (1b)
Ngao is the subject which means I, *deritei* is the verb which means discuss, *ne imu* is the complement, *dewe lera* is adverb of time.
In Kelimado: *Nga’o solo ana ne imudewezeza*; means i discuss with her/him today (2a) in Lejo: *Kami dheo dhoge mena nua* means i bring mortar to village.
(2b) in Kelimado: *Kami dheo doko mena ola*; *Kami* as subject which means means we, *dheo* which means bring, *doko* is noun which means mortar, *mena nua* is adverb of place

which means village. , (3a) in Lejo: *Bapak se'a nuka dia nua wengi rua*, means father comes here(village)the day after tomorrow(3b) in Kelimado: *Bapak se'a nuka dia ola zua mai*; *bapak* as subject, *se,a* which means come, *dia ola* which means vilage, *zua mai* is means the day after tommorow. (4a) in Lejo: *Tema rembu ulu yo gena ura*, *tema rembu* which means we, *uluyo* which means headache, *gena ura* which means rain.(4b) in Kelimado: *Tema kami ulu laza gena uza*. Means all of as are headache because to rain

B. SUGGESTION

Based on the result of the study, the researchers put some suggestion to the following parties.

1. For Next Researchers

It can be used as a reference and it can be used to analyze about lexical word in Nagekeo language. Nagekeo language also has something special and to find out and the result of this study may be used as information to conduct further researches.

2. For Lejo and Kelimado Dialect Native

The local language or mother the mother tongue is identity of the community. Therefore, in this case the researcher focus on suggestion for the Nagekeo native speaker especially young generation to keep preserving local languages maybe lost in the future so should use local language but still conduct with Indonesia language. Right now it is very difficult to find people or certain person who knows the local language well because some people use Indonesia language. Appreciating the mother language means respecting our own work, it means also to respect our identity.

3. For The Readers

This researcher gives valuable information that Lejo and Kelimado are two different villages but if it is seen from the regional Geography, these two villages are really close and it makes them same in language spoken but different from their dialect.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

INTERVIEW SHEET

Name : Petrus Mite

Age : 50

Researcher : Do you know in Kelimado and Lejo dialect have different lexical?

Interview : yes they have

Researcher : How many different Lexical between Lejo dialect and Kelimado dialect ?

Interview : There are almost 30 words

Researcher : can you mention that ?

Interview : For example, lexical *Bhekain* Lejo dialect changes into *pejain* Kelimado dialect, lexical *rioin* Lejo Dialect changes into *dhamo* in Kelimado dialect, lexical *rioin* Lejo dialect changes into *dhamo* in Kelimado dialect. For lexical *la'a* and *bana* has slightly different sound in the word .

Researcher : There is very many word really different,,can you explain more something special both of language

Intrview : In Kelimado dialect uttered as '*uza*' while in Lejo dialect uttered as '*ura*'. There is different middle sound in that vocab /z/ and /r/. We can also find a very different lexical like the word 'play'. In Kelimado dialect uttered as 'dhega', while in Lejo is 'yenge'. That is different but the same meaning.

Researcher : oke,,thank you sir

APPENDIX 2

DOCUMENTATION



Picture 1. The researcher is interview some local people to obtain data